

Columbia  
Batteries

# The Hongkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1884).

69257 三月十號英港華 WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1920. 日式初九 SINGLE COPY: 10 CTS.  
35 PER ANNUM.

## LATEST SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

(From Our Own Correspondents.)

### SENSATIONAL PEKING NEWS.

#### REPORTED OVERTHROW OF THE GOVERNMENT.

#### MONARCHY SAID TO HAVE BEEN PROCLAIMED.

Shanghai, October 13. Chinese officialdom is profoundly stirred by an unauthenticated and undated rumour of the overthrow of the Peking Government. The telegraph service is interrupted, but the rumour is that Chang Tso-lin has seized Peking and proclaimed a Monarchy.

#### TO ENTHRONE BOY EMPEROR?

Another telegram received in Hongkong to-day states that a rumour prevails in Shanghai that the President is seriously ill, and that Chang Tso-lin has entered Peking and is planning to secure the enthronement of the Boy Emperor.

The message also says that Tso Kwan, Tuchun of Chili, has fled to the South.

#### TIKHUN COMMITS SUICIDE.

#### DEPRESSED OVER PEKING DEVELOPMENTS.

Shanghai, October 13. To-day, Li Shun, Tuchun of Kiangsu, committed suicide at Nanking by firing a pistol shot into his abdomen.

The text of his will says that his action is due to developments in Peking and the failure of measures for salvation of the nation. He leaves half his fortune to the Famine Relief Fund and education, and half to his family.

#### U.S. NAVAL SQUADRON

#### ARRIVES AT SHANGHAI

Shanghai, October 13. Admiral Gleaves, with the flagship Huron and the light cruisers New Orleans and Albany, has arrived at Shanghai on a twelve-day stay. The Huron was formerly the South Dakota and is said to be the largest warship ever to go up the Whangpoo to the City.

#### REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

##### CAPTURE OF VILNA.

##### NEW GOVERNMENT PROCLAIMED.

Berlin, October 11. The Poles have taken the Lithuanian capital, Vilna, and the Polish Commander has proclaimed a new Government.

##### POLISH GENERAL'S UNAUTHORISED ACTION.

London, October 11. It appears that the Polish capture of Vilna was due to the unauthorised action of General Zeligowski, who, after resigning and cutting off communications with Warsaw and other Polish forces, marched his troops against Vilna. It is believed that the Polish Government will disavow his conduct.

##### COST OF LIVING.

##### DOWNWARD TREND IN AMERICA.

New York, October 11. A downward movement in the cost of living in the United States is indicated by the fact that Bradstreet's monthly index number representing the sum of current prices of 96 foodstuffs and other necessities is 169.1, while the last figure was 195.2. Ten groups of commodities have declined, while textiles, raw cotton, wool, hemp and the principal provisions and groceries are slightly higher.

##### THE BRITISH ARMY.

##### A THOUSAND OFFICERS NEEDED.

London, October 11. The *Pall Mall Gazette* understands that the Army Council has decided to offer a thousand commissions to demobilised officers. It adds that nearly every regiment has reached bedrock so far as officers are concerned, especially officers with war experience, most of whom are absorbed into civil life.

##### CHINESE IN FRANCE.

##### WORKERS CELEBRATE.

Paris, October 11. The advent of a democratic régime in China was commemorated by a festival arranged by Chinese workmen in their camp at Clichy, near Paris. Obligation to France was also expressed in various speeches for her kind and considerate treatment of Chinese workers.

#### REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

##### PRESIDENT WILSON'S ILLNESS.

##### A SLIGHT RELAPSE REPORTED.

Washington, October 11. President Wilson has suffered a slight relapse. His illness is attributable to extra exertions in the campaign in the interests of Governor Cox, in which connection his friends and physicians are convinced that he has not regained normal strength and must go at a slower pace. A distinguished physician, with excellent opportunities for studying the case, states that while President Wilson will never recover his strength he will be able to carry on at present indefinitely. The case is like ordinary paralysis, but President Wilson is determined to cope grimly with his daily work and to play the game to the end with high courage.

##### IRISH OUTRAGES.

##### ATTACK ON MILITARY LORRIES.

London, October 11. Details of the Irish outrages cabled yesterday show that a Lorry en route to Castlerea was destroyed by a bomb thrown therein. Two lorries which were ambushed near Bantry by a hundred armed men contained three officers and 20 men. The lorries were fired on from both sides of the road and then pulled up. The soldiers dismounted and opened fire, and the fight lasted for an hour. Owing to pitch darkness, the soldiers were unable to see the attackers, while the Military were plainly visible by the headlights of the lorries.

##### MACHINE-GUN ATTACK.

London, October 11. Machine-gunning by the attacking party lorry is reported in connection with the ambush at Kanturk. The lorry was held up by militiamen drawn across the road. One soldier was killed and several injured. When the news reached Kanturk, the people, recognising the probability of reprisals, hurriedly closed shops and there was a general exodus from the town in a state of considerable alarm and excitement.

##### THE GOVERNMENT DENOUNCED.

London, October 11. Mr. Asquith has replied to Mr. Lloyd George in a communication to the Press, in which he describes the latter's speech as a declaration of insolvency on the part of the Coalition Government. He says: "Ireland presents the one issue of supreme importance, involving both the safety of the Empire and the honour and good name of Britain. The only Irish policy the Premier has to offer is repudiation, root and branch, of Dominion Home Rule and a condonation of the hellish policy of reprisals and an attempt to answer murder by murder and outrage by terrorism. This is not government but anarchy."

##### COAL STRIKE SITUATION.

##### THE DECIDING BALLOT.

London, October 11. Throughout the country nearly a million miners will to-day and to-morrow ballot on the question of rejection or acceptance of the owners' datum line offer, but anything like accurate calculations as to the result are impossible before October 13, when the Executive of the Miners' Federation will meet in London to receive the figures, as there are no means of measuring the extent of the check given to the earlier wave of opposition by the recommendations of Mr. Smillie and other leaders to accept the owners' terms.

Significant of the influence of Mr. Smillie is the narrow majority, namely 55 votes to 45, whereby the Northumberland Miners' Council rejected the datum line scheme, and the fact that, coupled with the rejection, was support for a proposal to refer the wages demand to an impartial tribunal.

Ballot papers in some of the South Wales districts have already been returned, and, as expected, show a heavy majority against acceptance.

##### THE INDIAN ARMY.

##### SUBORDINATE TO WAR OFFICE?

London, October 11. The Report of the Esther Committee, cabled on the 1st instant, has aroused great interest in India and England. Comment is generally favourable, but there has been some criticism, headed by the *Times* which contended that the Committee's proposals involved the subordination of the Indian Army to the War Office. According to the *Times* Simla correspondent, however, the authorities in India disagree with this contention, and declare that such subordination would be highly objectionable. They maintain that the Report visualises the early formation of an Imperial Military Advisory Body, under which the War Office, the Dominion military forces and the Army in India would participate on equal terms in the execution of Imperial military policy, the Army in India being directly under the Government of India for organisation and administration.

##### NORWAY AND RUSSIA.

##### TRADE NEGOTIATIONS REACH DEADLOCK.

London, October 11. The *Daily Telegraph* correspondent at Helsingfors says M. Litvinoff has declared that he left Norway in consequence of the impossibility of reaching an agreement with the Norwegian Government regarding commercial relations with Soviet Russia. He said Norway's attitude towards the Soviet had completely changed during the summer and autumn.

##### FRENCH FINANCES.

##### ALL DANGER PAST.

London, October 11. The French Minister of Finance, interviewed by the *Daily Mail*, said all danger resulting from the French financial position is over.

#### REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

##### PRINCE OF WALES HOME AGAIN.

##### A STIRRING WELCOME.

London, October 11. The Press gives the warmest welcome to the Prince, printing editorials recalling the great services to the Empire during his recent travels of "Our Young Man," or alternatively, "the Empire's Greatest Ambassador."

H.M.S. *Ranown* was yesterday escorted to Spithead by a destroyer flotilla and aeroplanes. The Prince remained aboard last night. Everything is now complete for a magnificent national welcome to-day. It has been arranged that the Royal train shall slow down at wayside stations on the way to London to enable everyone possible to greet the Prince.

##### THE PRINCE'S SPEECH.

London, October 11. The Prince of Wales had a most enthusiastic welcome Home from his Australian tour to-day. The firing of the Royal Salute by flagless warships greeted his arrival at Portsmouth, where he was looking well and cheery. The Prince was welcomed by an imposing assembly of naval, military and civil authorities.

Replying to an address by the Mayor, the Prince said he had returned most deeply touched and impressed by the unity and strength of sentiment binding all parts of His Majesty's Dominions to the Crown and making the future of the British Empire secure. So firm and clear was this devotion to British ideals and the King, their head, that his travels throughout had been a profoundly moving and inspiring experience. He was looking forward greatly now to his stay at Home. He feared we were still only at the beginning of the labour necessary to restore our credit and prosperity after the war. He was deeply interested in the problem of reconstruction, which all parts of the nation must pull together to solve.

The Prince was given a very warm welcome at Victoria Station, which was decorated with Imperial flags. The platform, where the special train drew up, was carpeted in red bazaar and decorated with flowers, whilst a large banner inscribed "Well Done!" and "Welcome Home!" faced the Royal saloon. The Coldstream Guards supplied the guard-of-honour.

Their Majesties, Princess Mary, the Prince, Queen Alexandra, the Duke of Connaught, Prince Arthur of Connaught, other Royalties, the Premier, members of the Cabinet, High Commissioners, Agents General, Indian Princes, high authorities from the Navy, Army and Air Force, the Lord Chief Justice, the Primate and other Bishops were present. Huge crowds most heartily cheered the Prince as he drove in a State carriage through decorated streets to the Palace, whilst their Majesties and other Royalties returned in separate processions.

##### CHEERED BY CROWD.

London, October 11. The most enthusiastic welcome accorded to the Prince of Wales at Portsmouth and London was renewed at Buckingham Palace this afternoon, when, in response to cheering from an enormous crowd, the Prince and their Majesties appeared on the balcony. The Prince waved his handkerchief and delivered a speech acknowledging the splendid spontaneous welcome.

Subsequently the Prince, returning to York House by motor-car, was repeatedly held up by the crowds and he smilingly acknowledged the demonstrations of affection.

##### THE FIGHTING IN MESOPOTAMIA.

##### CASUALTIES ON THE EUPHRATES.

London, October 11. A Mesopotamia communiqué states that 11 were killed and 49 wounded in the fighting at South Hillah in the Middle Euphrates region. The enemy casualties were probably heavier. A thousand Arabs opposed the advance of the Samawas relief column, but were routed, our losses being slight. On the Upper Euphrates we reoccupied Hit without opposition.

##### CHEAPER PETROL.

##### SHELL COMPANY REDUCES PRICE.

London, October 11. The Shell Company announces a reduction of 3d. per gallon in petrol, owing to the fall in price in America.

##### GOVERNMENT OFFERS TO BUY CABLE.

London, October 11. The Government has offered to buy direct the United States' Cable Company's property, and the Directors recommend the acceptance of the offer. No price has been stated.

##### KING OF GREECE ILL.

London, October 11. It was reported from Athens on October 10, that the condition of the King of Greece had become worse.

##### TO-DAY'S CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

Shanghai, October 12. Owing to Admiral Lu Po-yik's attitude being doubtful in regard to the present Kwangtung situation, the Cantonese community in Shanghai is preparing to send him a letter of advice.

Yip Kung-chuck, Minister of Communications, has decided to engage specialists to have the railway, postal and telegraph administrations improved.

The Japanese Legation has denied the report that Chu Sku-tsang and some of his followers have secretly left the Peking Legation.

A notification will be issued shortly by the Ministry of Communications to have the postal duties increased and the proceeds thus obtained used for famine relief purposes.

The representatives of foreign countries have held a general meeting to organise an International Union Protection Society.

Chang Kung-kin, Tuchun of Kansu, has reported that a very good harvest has been reaped this season in the province, and he can spare a considerable quantity of grain at moderate prices for the famine-stricken districts.

(Other Early and Special Telegrams on Page 2.)

#### BILLIARDS.

##### PALACE HOTEL HANDICAP.

The draw for the above handicap (250 up) has been issued, as follows:

Draw to meet in second round—  
A. Tse (scr.) v. W. Dispain (50), W. Hill (125) v. J. Parker (200), S. Kelly (160) v. McNab Wilson (125), J. W. Hamilton (100) v. J. E. Clapham (125), K. Higashide (150) v. K. Sagose (150), C. E. Cave (150) v. D. Urquhart (100), R. Thomas (125) v. G. H. Bayley (800), Fritchard (75) v. J. Mukerjee (50), W. Gerard (75) v. W. E. Crocker (150), Ho Sai Man (scr.) v. R. R. Porter (100), Bye E. B. Green (200).

First round—T. B. Golding (300) v. R. Nicholls (50), W. S. Cuff (75) v. J. Snock (200), F. Norman (scr.) v. K. G. Tyrrell (75), A. G. Pile (200) v. H. Davis (150), W. Drew (125) v. G. Haigh (125), W. W. Cooper (125) v. G. Thomas (100), T. Wilson (75) v. J. H. Tait (100), M. Ernest (125) v. A. Rose (100), W. Taylor (50) v. W. G. Gerrard (150), Ho Shai Cheong (scr.) v. Greenfield (75), E. Reeves (125) v. R. E. Newman (75).

##### GARRISON MESS V. R.E. MESS.

In an Inter-Mess League match played last evening in the Garrison Mess, the home team recorded their first win, beating the R.E.'s by 5 games to 1. The results of the games were as under—

GARRISON MESS  
Q. M. S. Stanley (won)  
Q. M. S. Partridge (won)  
Sgt. Major Stroud (won)  
S. Sgt. Marsh (won)  
Sgt. Sepulcer (won)  
Sgt. Major Carter (lost)  
R. E.  
Sgt. Major Smith (lost)  
Sgt. Major Flynn (lost)  
C. Q. M. S. Whittam (lost)  
Sgt. Smith (lost)  
Sgt. Hyne (lost)  
Cpl. Townsend (won)

Stanley and Stroud played exceptionally well for the winners and Smith and Townsend were the pick of the losers.

The highest break (23) was made by Sgt. Major Stroud.

##### THE INTER-MESS LEAGUE.

The results of the matches played during the week ending 9th October, are as follows—

R. G. A. Lyman, 4; R.E.'s, 2; Wardens, 4; R.G.A. Kowloon, 2; Hongkong Police, 3; P.O.'s Naval Dockyard, 3; R.G.A. Victoria, 5; Garrison Mess, 1; R.A.M.C., 3; Wiltz, 3.

It is early yet to pass any remarks on form, but the R.G.A. Victoria should finish somewhere near the top of the League if they can retain the services of their present players. The surprise of the week was the Garrison Mess losing to the extent of 5 games. The advantages of the home team are obvious; therefore, the victory of the R.G.A. Lyman gained over the R.E.'s must be considered very creditable.

The League is now in full swing and it is anticipated that some very keen competition for the enviable position will take place in the near future and one may safely say that the objects of these matches i.e., to stimulate friendly rivalry and enhance the *esprit de corps* which already exists between Messes, are being achieved.

##### NEMO.

##### TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

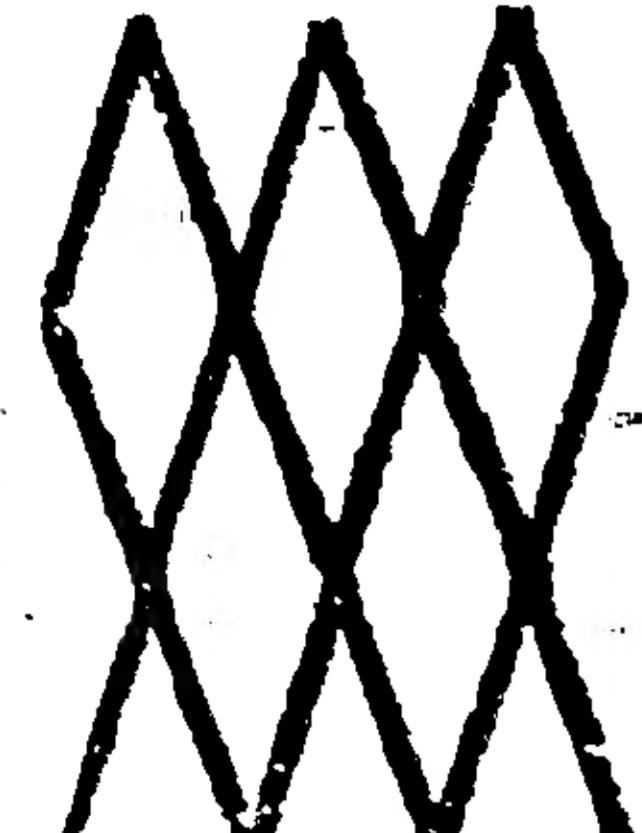
The closing rate of the dollar, on demand, to-day was 3s. 11/4d.

## NOTICES.

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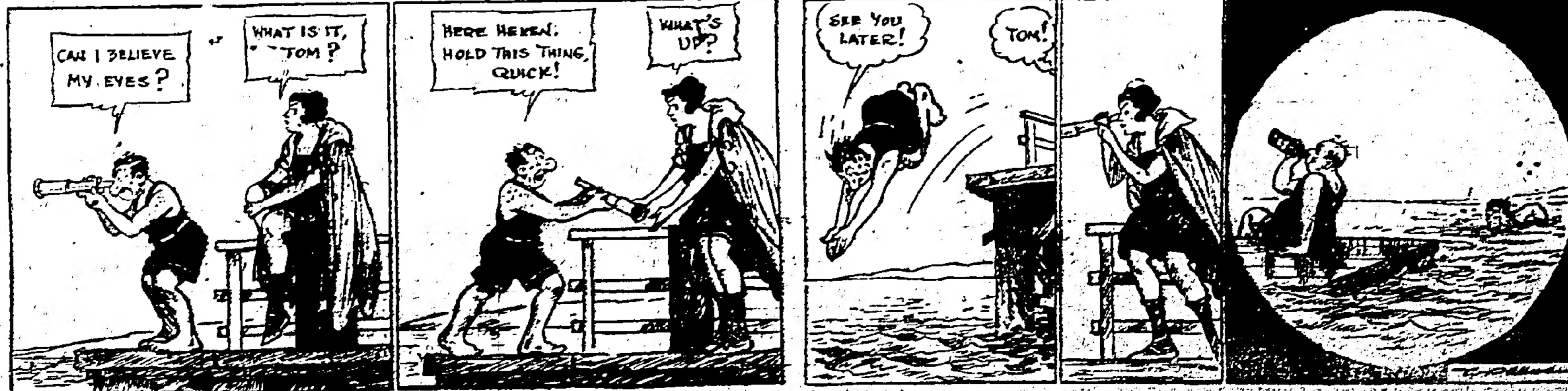
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## DOINGS OF THE DUFFS.



## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

## PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

Des Moines, Oct. 8.

Senator Harding in a speech declared that America was not being selfish and aloof, but would never allow a council of foreign powers at Geneva to dictate to her. America wanted to play her own part in the world's affairs.

Senator Harding declared that he favoured rejection of the Covenant written at Versailles and he re-declared for an Association of Nations instead of the League of Nations. He said that as soon as possible after elected he would consult the best minds in the United States, especially the Senate, with regard to an Association of Nations for the promotion of international peace, but one which should definitely safeguard American sovereignty and recognise America's ultimate and unmortgaged freedom of action. He opined that Britain was approaching a solution of the Irish question, but he would no more tell a Briton what to do about Ireland than he would permit a Briton to tell Americans what they should do with the Philippines.

New York, Oct. 12.

Speaking at Nashville, Governor Cox formally accepted the League of Nations as an issue of the campaign. Referring to Senator Harding's denunciation of the present League, he said, "Now he is again against the League, I am for it." He further declared that as soon as possible after 4th March, if elected, he with the Senate would consider the Peace Treaty and the question of reservations, and any of them which would be helpful would be accepted and the Treaty ratified.

## THE PARIS RAILWAY DISASTER.

Paris, Oct. 10.

An appalling disaster occurred to the Paris-Nantes express. Travelling at sixty miles an hour it ran into a goods train standing at Houilles station. Eight passenger coaches were telescoped. Twenty-five bodies of the dead have so far been recovered. Sixty injured have been sent to Paris in a special relief train. It is feared the number of injured totals a hundred.

Later.

It is ascertained that the death roll up to midnight shows 38. The shock of the collision was so violent that many bodies were found totally unclothed. The rescue work is continuing.

Later.

There are now forty-five dead at Houilles.

## THRILLING AEROPLANE EXPERIMENT.

Mineola, Oct. 8.

American and British aviation experts witnessed a striking night demonstration by a civilian aviator named Paul Collins, with an alleged fireproof aeroplane with a patented device permitting safe night landings. Prior to the ascent the aeroplane was treated with a fireproof substance and then saturated with petrol. Collins donned a suit similarly treated with petrol, which he set on fire at a height of five thousand feet. The aeroplane thrillingly volplaned like a comet and made a perfect landing. The whole landing field was illuminated by two magnesium flares dropped from the wing tips and reflected by mirrors under the fuselage.

## LITHUANIA AND THE POLES.

London, Oct. 10.

It is reported that serious complications have arisen at Vilna. The Poles are making a determined attempt to occupy the Lithuanian capital, which action conflicts with the Polish declarations to the League of Nations. It is stated the Lithuanians are preparing for vigorous defence and the Government has gone to Kovno.

## THE PRINCE HOME AGAIN.

London, Oct. 10.

The Renown has entered the Channel and is proceeding to Portsmouth accompanied by the Third Flotilla of the Atlantic Fleet and six destroyers. The Prince of Wales sent a message to the press expressing warm appreciation of the numerous messages of welcome and congratulation from all parts of the United Kingdom, and saying he had a most splendid time during his tour and is very happy to be back again.

## FIGHTING THE SOVIETS.

Stockholm, Oct. 9.

It is reported, according to the Petrograd "Investia," that Tomsk has been occupied by anti-Soviet peasants, led by "White" officers. Several Red commissars were captured and killed.

## BIG BUSINESS FAILURE.

New York, Oct. 8.

An involuntary bankruptcy petition has been filed against the Victor Fox Company and thirteen allied subsidiary organizations.

## NOTICES.

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HONGKONG.

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## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

## A DASTARDLY OUTRAGE.

Berlin, Oct. 10.

It is reported from Weimar that Admiral Scheer's wife and maid were assassinated and the Admiral's eighteen year old daughter seriously injured by two masked men who broke into the Admiral's villa during the afternoon. One of the murderers, an artist named Baechner, suicided. The other fled. The Admiral was asleep in an upper chamber when the murders occurred. The motive for the crime is not yet discovered, as there was no theft of property.

## THE IRISH TROUBLE.

London, Oct. 10.

Further outrages were reported from Ireland to-day. A military lorry proceeding to Castlerea station, County Roscommon, was blown up and eight soldiers are missing. There are no further details. Armed men attacked two military lorries filled with soldiers near Bandon, Cork, last night. An officer was killed and three soldiers wounded. The civilian casualties are unknown.

## THE CHINESE CONSORTIUM.

Washington, Oct. 9.

Sir Auckland Geddes and Sir Charles Addis, London Manager of the Hongkong-Shanghai Bank, met Mr. Davis, Under-Secretary of the State Department, on 8th inst. for a conference which it is understood was arranged with a view to hastening the steps for making the proposed Chinese consortium effective. Mr. Shidehara visited the Department during the day.

## DIAMOND SALESMAN ROBBED.

Cleveland (Ohio), Oct. 10.

A most daring hold-up occurred in a street in Buffalo. Two men jumped from a taxicab, knocked a diamond salesman named Laventhal, whom they followed from Cleveland, senseless with the butts of revolvers and then carried off a suitcase containing diamonds worth \$20,000.

## INDIAN MAIL TRAIN DERAILLED.

Madras, Oct. 10.

Thirteen third class passengers were killed and fifteen injured in the derailing of the Bangalore mail train near Arkasan, owing to some unknown people removing a rail.

## EARLIER SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

## SINGAPORE'S GENEROSITY.

Singapore, October 12.

Questions are being asked in Council if the Government proposes to continue the £1,000,000 gift to the Home Government.

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CHINA MOON  
COMRADE O'MINE  
BY A WINDOW IN BAGDAD  
SWEETHEART BLUES  
WAY DOWN BARCELONA WAY  
SALLY THE VILLAGE VAMP  
SILVER WATER  
YOUR WONDERFUL EYES  
WHEN GOD GAVE YOU TO ME  
MY SWEETIE'S SMILE  
MOONLIGHT IN MANDALAY

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## MILLING MACHINES

## GRINDING MACHINES

## SLOTTING MACHINES

## Etc. Etc.

## STOCKS CARRIED.

## COLLECTIVE CONSCIENCE.

WANTED: A MANUAL ON  
CROWD PSYCHOLOGY.

Cicely Hamilton writes in the

Daily Chronicle:

I have often wondered why  
some practical man engaged in  
the art or business of politics, an  
election agent or experienced  
M.P.—does not compile for the  
use of the electorate a manual  
on crowd psychology; a simple  
little booklet, shorn of scientific  
terms wherein would be explained  
to us not only the mental pro-  
cesses which convert the kindly  
individual into the bitter partisan,  
but the political necessity for  
this process of conversion and  
the means employed to attain it.It could do us no harm and  
might do us some good to under-  
stand why we, all of us, are apt  
to grow spiteful and unreason-  
able in political matters; why a man  
or woman who is conscientious-  
ness itself as an individual will  
think it no shame to be viciously  
selfish in the name of a party,  
and let loose, for a cause, all the  
base or foolish instincts which  
in private life are restrained as a  
matter of course.

## A TRUTH TO CONSIDER.

Anyone who considers the  
problem—considers it for five  
serious minutes—will have to  
admit that the collective con-  
science, the conscience of a  
party, a church, or a nation, is  
far below that of the ordinary  
decent individual; that a nation  
may murder though its members  
may not; that an Inquisition  
may have saints among its ad-  
vocates, that miners, collectively,  
are ready to starve us—though  
the average miner, if he met a  
starving man, would certainly  
stand him dinner.

Get us well organised and we  
become relentless; the fact is  
unpleasant, but there is no use  
in blinking it. Organised Capital  
like organised Labour, organised  
Germany like organised Com-  
munism, have one and all shown  
themselves flatly, indifferent to  
any but their own interests.

Further—there seems little  
doubt of it—the collective being,  
the organised man, can only be  
stirred to activity by the  
destructive emotion of hate;  
man, as a crowd, does not often  
respond to the finer and higher  
impulses.

In Europe, at this moment,  
there are millions who hunger  
innocently; children who had  
no hand in the making of  
war, who were unborn when war  
was thought of. An Austrian  
burgomaster a few weeks ago  
told me it had been estimated  
that, if the present excess of  
deaths over births continued, the  
population of his large provincial  
city would be extinct in some-  
where about a quarter of a  
century; and a woman who had  
seen something of conditions in  
another district inveighed in my  
hearing against what she termed  
the half-and-half methods of  
relief societies—since it was

psychology might bring home  
impossible to nourish all those  
who were starving; it would be  
better, she said, to select children  
who were likely to grow up sound,  
earliest possible moment.

to feed them well and steadily  
and leave the others to die off.

## THE TWO TRAGEDIES.

Her argument may or may not  
have been wise; but the fact that  
it was used in all earnestness and  
charity is a proof of widespread  
anomie.

Yet what organised  
crowd, what political party, has  
been moved to emotion and action  
by the starving of countless  
children—as organised crowds  
have been moved by the fact that  
the Mayor of Cork is starving  
himself in gaol?

The motive of the Sinn Feiners  
may be of the highest and purest,  
deserving of every sympathy;  
but there is and can be no com-  
parison between the magnitude  
of the two catastrophes—between  
the suicide of a man whose  
conscience upholds him in his act  
and the daily massacre, by cold  
and hunger, of those who are  
struggling to live. Yet the one  
tragedy appeals to the organised  
crowd and the other leaves it  
indifferent!

This, I take it, is because  
the suicide of the Sinn Feiner  
is the expression of an  
emotion—hatred—to which  
an organised crowd is always  
ready to respond, while the finer  
emotion of pity and sympathy  
is only responded to by the individual  
with his higher standard of  
conscience. It is individuals, not  
political parties or advocates of  
"causes," who are binding up the  
wounds of the world; men and  
women who are stirred by the  
kindness, the shame, and the  
sense of responsibility which we  
find behind us when we join a  
crowd and accept its lower  
standard of morality.

## CROWD MORALITY.

It is because the greater num-  
ber of us are entirely and honestly  
ignorant of the fact that collect-  
ive morality is unscrupulous,  
that partisanship, even though it  
be disguised under the name of  
loyalty, is apt to become an  
outlet for our baser instincts.

I suggest the writing of a simple  
treatise on the temperament and  
motives of the organised crowd,  
the conscious political party.

At present we succumb  
in ignorance to the moral  
dangers of the life political  
or corporate, so that we may even  
esteem it a virtue to be cruel and  
distort the truth, to hound down  
those who disagree with us by a  
savage and spiteful discourtesy.

Take us all round, as individuals,  
we are most of us decent enough,  
whatever our nation or creed;  
and if the moral standard of the  
organisation were as high as that  
of the average decent individual,  
the world would not have much  
to complain of. As it is, the  
collective conscience hardly  
exists, and perhaps the first need  
of humanity to-day is to rouse it  
to greater activity.

Were it so roused, it would  
realise that selfishness is selfish-  
ness, in man or in multitude, that  
the lie collective is still a lie,  
that abuse and bad manners are  
no sweeter when served up  
wholesale.

A simple manual on crowd  
psychology might bring home  
these truths to the thousands  
who were starving; it would be  
better, she said, to select children  
who were likely to grow up sound,  
earliest possible moment.

THE VALUE OF HISTORICAL  
RESEARCH.LONDON UNIVERSITY  
PROJECT.

The Senate of the University  
of London has decided to go on  
with the establishment of a  
School of Historical Research.  
The money required even to meet  
the initial expense of £10,000 has  
not yet been all forthcoming;  
£8,000 is the amount of the  
subscriptions up to date, while a  
sum of £20,000 will be needed  
altogether. But the object is  
such an imperative one that the  
Senate cannot be criticised for  
proceeding with their measures  
in confidence that the ways and  
means will be forthcoming.

The project of such a school is  
justified, not only in the interests  
of history itself, but by consider-  
ations of a very practical kind,  
which it has required the war to  
bring home in their full weight.  
Many Englishmen were surprised  
at the moment of positive hostility  
to their cause evoked among  
foreign peoples, not to speak of  
cynical valuations of their  
motives.

One of the main keys to the  
mystery is that English history  
is very imperfectly understood  
abroad, and this is a somewhat  
natural consequence of its being  
imperfectly studied and educated  
at home. In this, as in so many  
other respects, Germany's  
seductive attention to the  
apparatus of knowledge stood her  
in good stead. The liberally  
endowed and highly organised  
resources of her universities  
made them the most attractive  
resort of postgraduate students  
from every country seeking the  
means of specialising and  
carrying on original investigation  
in their respective departments.  
This applied to history, as to  
every other subject. The material  
for historical research in this  
country is infinitely greater and  
more varied than in any other.  
But there has been no provision  
for facilitating the foreign  
students' access to it or for  
directing his studies. He went,  
therefore, to Berlin—the American  
and the Dominion scholars  
as well as his confreres of  
European nationality—and there  
he found welcome, assistance and  
material all placed at his disposal,  
in the most convenient way.

The consequence of this was  
either to sidetrack English  
history or to present it in such  
a guise as can be imagined from those acquainted  
with the writings of Treitschke,  
Lassen, and the other "mobilised"  
writers and teachers who acted  
as the intellectual bodyguard of  
Kaiserism. Wherever the  
influence of these men was exercis-  
ed in lecture room, library or  
museum, "Anglophobia" went  
along with it, the result being  
that the outbreak of war  
found a large intellectual class in  
many countries inoculated with  
prepossessions perverse of this  
country's record and sceptical of  
its good faith. To give body and  
circulation to the legend of "Per-  
fidious Albion" was one of the  
main objectives of the teachers  
under whose supervision the his-  
torical students of all countries  
found themselves at German  
universities.

The export of historical "know-  
ledge" and historical opinions  
from Germany has been interrupt-  
ed, like her other exports, by the  
war and its result; but the  
pilgrimage of foreign students to  
her universities will be resumed  
in course of time, unless equal  
or more attractive opportunities  
of research are offered them else-  
where. In the case of history the  
capital of the British Empire  
offers such opportunities in an  
unparalleled degree if they are  
only made properly available.  
Our Record Office, our British  
Museum, and the machines of  
our Government offices are  
unique in their wealth of material  
from which to understand and  
extend the history not only of  
this country but of all others. To  
bring that material within the  
reach of our own and other  
students is the purpose for which  
a School of Historical Research  
is being instituted by the Univer-  
sity of London. It is an object  
closely bound up not only with  
the cause of scholarly truth, but  
with the security of British  
interests and with the peace of  
the world.

## WHAT GREAT MEN EAT.

A London writer making some  
intimate inquiries of famous men  
has gleaned that the Prime  
Minister usually eats bacon and  
eggs and bread and jam for break-  
fast. Mr. Bonar Law, on the  
other hand, is faithful to the food  
of his native land, and takes  
porridge and tea.

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## SIR JOHN BUCKNILL'S NEW APPOINTMENT.

## DEPARTURE FOR PATNA.

Members of the Bar and Officials of the Supreme Court of the Straits Settlements bade farewell on the 1st inst. to the Acting Chief Justice, Sir John Bucknill K.C. (formerly Attorney-General in Hongkong) prior to his departure for Patna, India to take up an appointment as Judge of the High Court of Judicature. There was a large and representative attendance of members of the Bar while practically all the principal officials of the Supreme Court were in attendance. His Lordship was accompanied on the Bench by Mr. Justice Barrett Lennard.

The Hon. Mr. R. D. Acton, the Acting Attorney-General, said that on behalf of the members of the Bar present he wished to say a few words of farewell to his Lordship. They knew of his previous experience in other parts of the Empire such as South Africa and Hongkong, and also up to the time of his taking up the important position of Chief Justice of the Straits Settlements. Since he had held that position it was common knowledge that it was not necessary to practise in his Court to appreciate his Lordship's courtesy and the good feelings between the Bench and the Bar. His Lordship had worthily upheld the dignity of that high position. He would go to India with the best wishes of the Bar and they hoped he would continue to have good health and the success which had hitherto attended his career. On behalf of the Bar the Acting Attorney-General wished his Lordship every success in the future.

His Lordship in returning thanks said—I most thank you most sincerely for the very kind words which you have addressed to me. I am leaving Malaya with very great regret for many reasons. It is a beautiful and interesting and growing country. I have been here now for over six years (longer than I have hitherto remained in any Colony) and have made a large number of friends; and I may say frankly that I am sorry to go; but the pay and possibilities in India are so much greater than anything which obtains in the Colonial Service, that it was impracticable for me, with my family responsibilities, to refuse the new position offered to me. The work of the Judges in this City which is rapidly increasing in population to a size which I think we shall be surprised by the census next year is always varied and seldom dull. A Judge is expected to handle Criminally, Admirally, Admiralty, Commercial and Common law cases with easy facility and a rapidly, perhaps not altogether comparable with the most erudite decisions; and to acquire some insight into the diverse personalities of the mixture of races engaged here in litigation. What has made my task much lighter has been the existence of a body of legal practitioners many members of which have had long local experience and whose assistance has always been generously extended to me. But I think that I may pay an even more sincere compliment to you and incidentally to myself and it is that not only have I been always treated by you all with the greatest courtesy and forbearance, but I have never to my knowledge been wilfully misled by a single member of the profession. There is no doubt to my mind that Singapore may congratulate itself upon possessing a body of lawyers whose abilities and whose pride in the maintenance of their proper professional traditions would challenge very favourable comparison with those of any place under the British flag. I feel fortunate in having so uniformly kept your confidence and I shall always look back with pleasure at your forensic skill and gratitude for your personal kindness.

At the conclusion of his Lordship's remarks Mr. Koek asked his Lordship if he would allow those proceedings to be recorded in the minutes of the Court and

his Lordship replied that he would be very pleased to do so.

On behalf of the Officials of the Court Mr. H. A. Ismail then read out a farewell address to his Lordship. This was printed on silk and beautifully coloured. Mr. H. A. Ismail read out the address which was as follows:

Sir, We, the undersigned officials of the Supreme Court of the Straits Settlements in the Settlement of Singapore, beg leave to address you a few words prior to your departure to join the Judiciary of India in order to show our appreciation of the kind and considerate treatment which you have always extended to us during your tenure of the high office of Chief Justice of this Colony. Indeed Sir, you have become endeared to us by your courteous and affable manner and, may we say, you are a fine example of how the Head of a Department should treat his subordinates, if he wants them to be devoted to him.

Although Sir, you are not Head of our Department we have

worked in the Court over which

you presided and therefore con-

sider ourselves as in your Depart-

ment. We congratulate you Sir,

upon your appointment as Judge

of the High Court of Judicature

at Patna and we feel confident

that it is only a stepping stone to

a more exalted position and

greater honour and that your

attainments and qualities will mark you out for

the highest in India

but also at home after your re-

turn from service in the East.

We wish you Sir, God-speed.

His Lordship said in reply—

Mr. Reddick, Mr. Ismail and

officers of the Registry. It is

indeed kind of you to present us

with this address at my departure.

You and I gentlemen, have been

through rather hard times; owing

to the death of our experienced Registrar Mr.

Gottlieb. The Registry has for

years now been understaffed; how

it has been carried on at all is

indeed a tribute to the way in

which you have all shouldered

your duties and shared those

of other non-existent or mis-

named officials. The importance

and volume of the work of the

Registry is little realised by any

section of the public except the

lawyers who, however, very soon

realise when there is delay or

fault. Besides much careful

routine work and the preservation

of wills, powers of attorney, re-

ords of many kinds there are

the difficult questions involved in

the judicial functions exercisable

by the Registrar, the taxation of

costs, assessment of damages and

drawing up of orders. Then too

the large body of interpreters

whose number is consider-

able owing to the many lan-

guages and dialects en-

countered in these Courts

they have much documentary

material to translate besides

costly appearance in Court.

Court interpretation is hard and

thankless task and calls for

the best of all concerned.

It is a pleasure to me to

think that through all the years

which I have spent here my

relations with you all have been

of a most cordial and friendly

character. It is with great re-

luctance that I take leave of you

and I hope that it will not be

long before your ranks will be

brought up to a proper strength.

## GENERAL NEWS.

## MR. LLOYD GEORGE AS "JOURNALIST."

A statement as to the Prime Minister's doings in journalism recently appeared in the *Christian World*. Writing to the author of an article published in the same journal on "Lloyd George," a relative of the Prime Minister says: "By the way, do you happen to know that Mr. Lloyd George's first appearance in journalism was under the pseudonym of 'Pen?"

## THINNING DISPENSARIES IN ENGLAND.

"A Man of Kent" (Sir W. Robertson Nicoll), writing in the *British World*, says: "English publishers are seriously considering the possibilities of printing and binding some of their books in Holland. The experiment was tried many years ago, and several important Dutch firms are again

## CONSIGNEES.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

## PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

## S.S. "LAKE FARMINGDALE"

From RANGOON via PENANG, SINGAPORE, SAIGON AND MANILA.

The above mentioned vessel having arrived from the above mentioned ports, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that they must take immediate delivery of same from alongside, and all cargo impeding discharge will be landed at their risk and expense into the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Godowns at West Point and stored at Consignee's risk.

Consignees of cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of the Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on October 19th at 10 a.m.

All claims must be produced within a week of the steamer's arrival here after which they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after October 20th will be subject to rent.

No fire insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to sign in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO. As Operators, U.S. Shipping Board. Hongkong, 13th October, 1920.

## EVERYTHING TO BE DEARER.

## 26s. NOW WORTH 10s.

"It takes 26s. now to buy the amount of food which, before the war, could be purchased with 10s. . . . and even then there is not equivalent quality."

In these words Dr. Marion Phillips, a member of the Consumers' Council, summed up for *Daily Chronicle* representative the food situation at the present moment. She added that increases before the winter are inevitable, unless the Government makes purchases of food, imposes an increasing measure of control, and continues the bread subsidy.

"Fuel will also be a serious consideration. Just now, in the height of the summer, it is calculated that 4s. 6d. a week is spent on coal and gas by the average working-class family of five people, which is taken as the basis for many of the Board of Trade calculations.

BIGGER SUPPLIES OF FUEL.

In the winter, at least twice as much fuel is required for ordinary household purposes, and probably four times as much gas for lighting purposes."

Dr. Phillips expects, will rise to as much as 9s. 6d. each during the winter months.

Milk prices were high last winter. They are likely to be very much higher this winter. Government control has been withdrawn. Producers and retailers have substituted their own form of control. I expect increased prices for rationed butter. As for unrationed butter, it will probably rise to anything up to 6s. per lb.

"Marketeers will probably go up in sympathy with butter, and in any case the quality people are getting now is considerably inferior to what it was under control, so this also means, in effect, bigger prices.

Bread is going to be a luxury this winter, and, unless potatoes are controlled, they will go up in sympathy with bread."

## GENERAL NEWS.

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## NOTICE.

## REPULSE BAY HOTEL.

TO-DAY

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 16TH.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 19TH.

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THURSDAY, October 28th.

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 "ELPNOR" 23rd Nov. London, Amsterdam & Hamburg  
 "ACAPENOR" 1st Dec. London, Amsterdam & Antwerp

## LIVERPOOL SERVICE

(Direct or via Continental Ports)

"PELEUS" 28th October Genoa, Liverpool & Glasgow  
 "IDOMENEUS" 1st Nov. Marseilles, Havre & Liverpool  
 "TELAMON" 2nd Nov. Liverpool  
 "ANTILUCHUS" 15th Nov. Genoa, Miles, Liverpool & Glasgow

## PACIFIC SERVICE

(via Kobe and Yokohama)

"TEUCER" 20th October Victoria, Seattle and Vancouver  
 "IXION" 16th Nov. Victoria, Seattle and Vancouver  
 "TALTHYBIUS" 7th Dec. Victoria, Seattle and Vancouver

## NEW YORK SERVICE

(via Suez or Panama)

"TYDEUS" via Panama 24th November.  
 "STENIOR" 13th October for London direct  
 "TEIRIASIS" 21st October for London direct  
 "IDOMENEUS" 1st November for Liverpool via Marseilles  
 "PYRRHUS" 21st December for London direct

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AGENTS.

## CONSIGNEES.

## CONSIGNEES.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STRUTHERS &amp; DIXON, INC.

s.s. "WEST JENA"

From SEATTLE

s.s. "LORETTA"

From BALTIMORE

The Steamship

"WEST JENA"

having arrived from Seattle via ports on the 7th October, 1920, consignees are hereby notified that their cargo is being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at consignees' risk.

Consignees of cargo per s.s. "Loretta" from Baltimore are hereby notified that their cargo was transhipped at Kobe to the "West Jena."

Consignees of cargo must produce an Import Permit before bills of lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged cargo is to be left in the Godowns where it will be examined at 10 a.m. on 13th October, 1920 by the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Carmichael & Clarke.

All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognised.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the steamer or godowns. Goods remaining undelivered after Oct. 13th will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their bills of lading for countersignature.

STRUTHERS & DIXON, INC.  
Agents.  
1st floor, Powell's Building,  
12, Des Vaux Road Central.  
Hongkong, 7th October, 1920.

## CONSIGNEES.

## CONSIGNEES.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

## From EUROPE and STRAITS

## THE Company's Steamship

"KAMAKURA MARU,"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before Noon, Today.

Goods not cleared by the 17th October, 1920, will be subject to rent.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee's and the Co.'s representatives at an appointed hour on **Tuesday & Friday**. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 18th Oct. will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 1st November, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE  
Agents.

Hongkong, 11th October, 1920.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

From TACOMA via JAPAN  
PORTS & SHANGHAI.

The Company's Steamship

"MANILA MARU"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of cargo are hereby notified that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where delivery can be obtained as soon as the goods are landed.

All broken, chafed and damaged cargo is to be left in the Godowns until Thursday, October 14th, 1920, when they will be examined by Messrs. Carmichael &amp; Clarke at 2.30 p.m. on Thursday October 14th, 1920.

Claims will not be accepted unless cargo is so examined by said Surveyors, prior to the above date.

All claims must be presented within a month of the steamer's arrival here, after which they will not be recognised.

No claim will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

No fire insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA  
Y. YASUDA  
Manager.

Hongkong, 10th October, 1920.

## W. S. BAILEY &amp; CO., LTD.

ENGINEERS &amp; SHIP BUILDERS, HOK UN KOWLOON.

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Telegrams "SEYBOURNE"

## CONSIGNEES.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The Steamship

"SAMARANG MARU"

From JAPAN

Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that all goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Optional cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 9th inst.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 15th inst. will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 25th inst. or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 15th inst. at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

DODWELL &amp; CO., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, 11th October, 1920.

## A NEW DIESEL ENGINE

## SHIP-FUEL ECONOMY.

Mr. Charles Mr. Schwab of the

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of America, is credited with an

announcement that his firm has

perfected a new two-cycle

marine Diesel engine that

produces the same horse-power as

a four-cycle engine twice its size,

and effects a saving of two-thirds

of the fuel expense, as compared

with a steam-driven oil-fired

vessel.

"The new engine," he is reported

to have said, "represents a

greater advance over oil-burning

steamships than do the latter

over coal-fired steamships."

Already the engineering shops

of the world in which marine

engines are built are full of orders

for motor-driven vessels, or

motors for vessels which are to

be converted.

One firm of British owners,

which has already a number of

such vessels, is having half a

dozen more built.

Other British firms have a score

of similar vessels in hand; and

the United States, Japan and

Continental countries have placed

orders for something approaching

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In the opinion of many judges,

the carrying trade of the world

will be worked by motor-driven

vessels in the future.

Storage space for fuel is reduced

enormously, enabling the ship

to carry enough for a double trip,

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Reduction in fuel space means

additional, income-earning space

on every vessel, either passenger

or cargo. Labour costs are also

enormously reduced.

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Steamers	Leaving	For	Arrival
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BORNEO	January	Amsterdam & Hamburg	31st Jan.

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Singapore, Penang and Belawan, Deli.

This vessel offers excellent cabin-accommodation for saloon passengers.

Wireless Telegraphy.

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## SEATTLE - TACOMA - VICTORIA - VANCOUVER

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## "NILE"

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**The Hongkong Telegraph**

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1920.

A SERIOUS MATTER.

The news which we were able to give yesterday that the Asiatic Petroleum Company has purchased the whole block of business premises known as Bank Buildings, extending on the south side of Queen's Road from Wyndham Street to The Pharmacy, is pleasing in one aspect yet very serious in another. It is pleasing to know that a British company is so well progressing that it can buy such a valuable block and that in due season the present old and almost dilapidated row of shops and offices will be superseded by big modern premises, making the Pedder Street end of Queen's Road a presentable sight. The enterprise of the firm in question is worthy of commendation, for the scheme spells a big future improvement, the benefit of which the Colony will reap. But there is a serious side to the matter and we most earnestly invite the Government's attention to it. Unless the Government will make itself actively interested, a period of great anxiety is ahead. Let us just state the facts.

The present tenants of Bank Buildings (and they occupy five shops and nine offices) are all leaseholders, some of the leases still having a fairly considerable time to run—say, two years and more. But there is a clause in all the leases providing that in the event of the sale of the property tenants can be given four months' notice to quit. The purchasers of the property have just given notice to all the tenants that they are now required to clear out by the end of February. In other words, fourteen tenants will be forced to find other premises. If there were a reasonable chance of them doing so, there would be nothing more to say, but the fact of the matter is that there is not. We all know what recently happened in Pedder Street, when Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co. went into occupancy of the premises formerly held by Madame Fairall. She was forced to go out of business because there was nowhere else she could go. Messrs. Robinson's in Des Voeux Road were also forced out of business, and with the approaching sale of the Old Post Office building quite a number of office and shop tenants will be forced to move. This is a serious matter. We know of a case in which the tenant of an office in the Old Post Office, knowing that he would soon be forced to leave, found something else in the very Bank Building that within four months will be pulled down. The scarcity of office and shop room in the European city has become so acute that the business development of the Colony is being restricted to a costly extent. We hear that the tenants of Bank Buildings have never expected the literal application of the clause above referred to, but the purchasers have every right to exercise it and there can be no grumble against them. But surely, it is time something was done to remedy the shortage of accommodation. It has been suggested to us that the tenants now affected should jointly address the Government pointing out the extreme difficulty of securing any other accommodation, asking it to intervene on their behalf, persuading the A.P.C. to be content to give twelve months' notice instead of the legal four months. But that would only give temporary relief. When the building does come down there will still exist the danger of people being thrown out of business. We have to look farther ahead than just a mere postponement, though, doubtless, that would be of great assistance.

The present position goes to show that the Government must actively interest itself in the problem of congestion that is facing the business community of the Colony. We remember the words of Mr. Claud Severn when he spoke of the great desirability of rebuilding the whole city; he feared the paralysing congestion that is even now with us. We look longingly at the valuable lands held by the military and wonder when we are going to hear anything further of the mooted resumption of them. We see that purely native shops and dwelling houses are creeping year by year more from the west in an easterly direction, overtaking both sides of Wyndham Street, and pushing as far as Zetland Street (by way of On Lan Street). Native encroachment, the acquisition of premises by big concerns, an exceptional demand and no room for further building have contributed to make the lot of small business people and those who need office room a very unenviable one. Talk of reclamations and resumptions and re-building does not one bit of good; it is very urgent action that is needed. Our Chamber of Commerce knows that commercial and business development is being restricted; tenants know that when they are forced to move there is nowhere else for them to go; and yet the Government does nothing. For the sake of Hongkong, for the sake of its own reputation and for the sake of the interests of those adversely affected, the Government must do something and do it quickly. If things move at the slow rate of the past, then Hongkong will, in a few years, be suffering from the serious effects of partial self-strangulation.

NOTES & COMMENTS.

GOVERNMENT ACCOMMODATION.

Some of the residential accommodation which the local Government provides for its subordinate staff is very far from what it might be. That applies both to Hongkong and to Kowloon. We have been surprised, indeed, to see the "skimp" manner in which some of the residences have been built, as though anything were good enough for the "small" men of the service. The other day, at the K. R. A. meeting, mention was made of the totally inadequate quarters provided for the Postmaster in Kowloon, but it was not added, as it might have been, that even what accommodation there is has been rendered less habitable from the fact that the new Fire Station has been erected almost dead up against the Post Office, with the result that light and air are to a large extent excluded from the whole of the Postmaster's living quarters on one side. Then if we take the Fire Station itself we see the same niggardliness displayed in the provision of quarters for the staff. These are situated right over the Station itself; in fact they might be described as having been dumped down on to the roof of the Station, and, what is almost unbelievable, there are no verandahs whatever. To expect Europeans to live in small verandahless rooms in a climate such as that which prevails here in the summer months is, to put it very mildly, asking a trifle too much. We wonder who designs these Government quarters. Whoever he is, would he like to reside in them himself? One would think that the Government was really hard up, so sparing is it in the matter of bricks and mortar.

A PUNNING EPIDEMIC.

Judging from American papers to hand, a pun-making epidemic has broken out in the States. It has had its origin in the election campaign which is now going on, and the people are said to be having good sport in ringing the changes on "You Tell 'Em." For example—

"You tell 'em, Mississippi, you have a big mouth."  
"You tell 'em, skystraper, you have a lot of stories."

These are sample germs of the pun-epidemic that has swept the land, sparing few sections. Making "you-tell-'ems" has become, so we are told, a favourite indoor sport at parties; newspapers are offering prizes for the best "you-tell-'ems" and the pun in its many varieties has become, at least temporarily, a favourite in the American idiom. As Dr. Addison, the celebrated essayist, said—irreverent punsters probably will here exclaim, "You tell 'em, doctor, you have the patients!"—as Dr. Addison said: "The seeds of punning are in the minds of all men, and though they may be subdued by reason, reflection and good sense, they will be very apt to shoot up in the greatest genius. It is indeed impossible to kill a weed which the soil has a natural disposition to produce." At any rate, punning is much in vogue in the States just now, and every candidate for office is being warned not to take himself too seriously, nor to attempt to depict a state of affairs in which a people pun while the burning issues smoulder. For (according to one paper) the punster will be quick to exclaim—

"You tell 'em where to sleep, Mr. Candidate, you have the bunk!"

ANGLO-AMERICAN UNITY.

We were more than glad to read of the appeal which Sir Auckland Geddes has just made in favour of greater Anglo-American co-operation in the realm of commerce, which he is convinced will in the long run be to the benefit of both nations. Trade rivalry, as the U. S. Secretary for Commerce said, cannot be avoided, but at the same time there is scope for a closer understanding between the English-speaking races, in business as well as in politics.

We liked that observation of the British Ambassador that if the English-speaking peoples work together no "half-baked Communists or Militarist adventurers" will long continue to disturb the resetting of the world. We believe it. Anglo-American unity can accomplish great things. There is, indeed, little that it could not do were the will to co-operate only displayed as it should be.

DAY BY DAY.

WHAT SOCIETY HAS GOT TO FEEL IN THAT TRADE DISPUTES ARE LIKE FIRE AND PESTILENCE AND THAT THE FINAL GOAL TO BE AIMED AT IS THEIR TOTAL PREVENTION.—Major H. Barnes, M. P.

His Excellency the Governor (Sir Edward Stubbs) is 44 years of age to-day.

H. E. the Governor and Lady Stubbs have moved from Mountain Lodge to Government House.

Details of the French Government 6 per cent. Loan are advertised elsewhere by the Banque Industrielle de Chine, which will accept subscriptions from October 20th to November 25th next.

A distressing accident took place at the China Sugar Refinery yesterday when a machine oiler was tripped up by a machine belt and drawn towards the machinery, with the result that his chest was crushed. Death was instantaneous, the body being afterwards removed by the Police to the Public Mortuary.

Sub-Inspector Murphy had a case before Mr. Dyer Ball this morning in which he charged a Chinese with appropriating to his own use a sum of \$105, the proceeds accruing from the sale of two grave sites at the Chinese cemetery at Aberdeen which he conducted on behalf of a Chinese woman. The case was remanded.

Last week's health return shows four occurrences of enteric (three Chinese and one British imported case), two of cerebro-spinal fever (both Chinese), and two of diphtheria (one Portuguese and one Indian). The cerebro-spinal case and one of the enteric cases ended fatally. There were also ten Chinese deaths from influenza.

Passengers going over the Kowloon-Canton Railway at certain hour yesterday must have been surprised when passing through Lok Ha, near Shatin, to see the dead body of a Chinese hanging by a piece of rope from one of the telegraph poles. On its discovery the body was cut down and identified as that of a fisherman. It is presumed to have been a case of suicide.

A Chinese was this morning charged before Mr. G. N. Orme with acting as a tort for some Chinese women of ill-repute at Wanchai. It was at the instance of two naval men whom he approached that the Police obtained information which led to his arrest. The case was remanded to enable the prisoner to rope in the women on whose behalf defendant had acted.

The explosion of a tyre brought about an accident to a seaman of H.M.S. Carlisle named S. Shepherd. Whilst driving on his motor cycle at Tsai Wan Gap on the Stanley Road, the back tyre burst, causing the machine to swerve on to the roadside. The side channel checked the career of the machine which then fell on its side, throwing Shepherd heavily on the ground. He sustained a fractured knee and sprained ankle, and had to go to the Naval Hospital.

There is a special attraction at the Repulse Bay Hotel to-night, when Mme. Belikovitch, of the Warsaw Opera House, will again appear in classic dances, whilst Mr. Paul Grey, the famous baritone, will also be heard. Both these artists are front-rankers, and Hongkong should count itself fortunate in having them visit the Colony. Last Saturday, when they made their first appearance, the Hotel was crowded to overflowing, and the same experience is anticipated to-night and again on Saturday next.

Until the expiration of the Ordinance which deals with the matter, no Germans are permitted to reside in the Colony except when making a temporary stay whilst passing through to other countries. This is the gist of the information we have gathered by enquiry at the Colonial Secretariat. We were informed that the fact that Germans, in passing through the Colony to go to Canton and other Chinese ports are obliged to make a temporary stay here pending the securing of passages could not be avoided.

AVIATION NOTES.

BY "METEORITE"

Those residents of the Colony who participated in the first joy-rides at Repulse Bay in Mr. Ricou's planes will be glad to know that eventually certificates testifying to the occasion are available. In issuing these certificates, the management of the Macao Aerial Transport Company state they are unable to make any issue of the medals which were to have gone along with the papers, as efforts which they had made to obtain a satisfactory reproduction of the medals have met with no good results.

The Italian air authorities have recalled all their air attachés, who had been sent to almost all European countries as well as to China and Japan. It is believed that the attachés in London, Paris and Washington will be retained, or at least that their recall will be postponed for some time. The decision is believed to be due to financial considerations, and to severe criticism of the Government's air policy by the Italian parliament. It will be remembered that there was very severe criticism of the Rome-Tokyo flight over the huge expenditure involved and the benefits which it would bring.

The most interesting item that came through the wires during the past week was the reported intention of Germany, through the agency of the Zeppelin Company, to inaugurate an airship service from Germany to America with two Zeppelins specially constructed to suit the conditions required in the passage over the Atlantic. This report comes as confirmation of a speech credited to General Seely, in which he is reported as declaring that Germany is now on the eve of a big undertaking, in which a daring venture is to be made to switch the vast volume of passenger trade across the Atlantic on to her Zeppelins which, if they realise all the comforts and ease which are expected of them, will, needless to say, become popular inasmuch as it is expected that the trip across the Atlantic will not occupy more than forty-eight hours. The question of fares was, however, to be faced, but failing a full complement of passengers, I cannot see how the cost of fare could be profitably reduced from \$150 to \$60.

The statement that five hundred passengers can be accommodated with ease in these new Zeppelins strikes a weak spot in the arguments of the pessimist who is fond of depreciating the possibilities of these big gasbags as passenger-carrying liners. This achievement is another stage in the development of aeronautics.

New peace time uses are constantly being found for the aeroplane. One remarkable development is that of adapting it to forest survey purposes. It is no longer necessary for men to beat their toilsome way through dense woods and undergrowth. By flights over the forest lands, exact information can be quickly obtained as to the extent and conformation of the forest, the nature of the timber, and the suitable lines for cutting tracks, whilst where open spaces are available machines can be landed to make a more detailed examination. Air photographs will also facilitate the making of necessary maps. Compared with old methods, these air expeditions are both much speedier and much less expensive, and they are expected to do valuable work in opening out lands not yet fully explored. Canada is just purchasing aeroplanes specially fitted for this purpose, and the Indian Government has placed contracts for a similar type of machine. In both cases the contracts have been placed in England, and the aeroplanes, which are designed for both cargo and passenger accommodation, are fitted with interchangeable land-carriage and floats.

Another peace time use for the plane is indicated in the fact that the United States Fishery Bureau has established a service of seaplanes in connection with the American fishing industry. Expert fishermen observers are being

WEST RIVER NOTES.

WUCHOW MORE OR LESS ISOLATED.

(From an Occasional Correspondent.)

Samshui, Oct. 11th. Everything here is quiet. There have been no trains running to Canton since September 27th. With regard to the recent attack on H. M. S. Robin, it is now definitely learned that Kwangsi troops fired on her. The Robin is still in port. All the holes in her side have been plugged up.

H. M. S. Cicala arrived here from Canton on Friday, the 8th instant, expecting to find two British steamers awaiting an escort up to Wuchow. On the 9th, the Asiatic Petroleum Company's motor boats Tung Kwang and Po Koi, from Kowloon, were escorted as far as the wireless station at Ma Han by H. M. S. Moorhen. The two boats entered the port in safety, having on board liquid fuel for Wuchow. On Sunday morning, the 10th, the A.P.C. motor boat Saikong, with 1,200 cases of oil, arrived from Canton, and at noon H. M. S. Cicala left Samshui for Wuchow and escorted these three boats, the motor boats leading, with the gunboat a quarter of a mile astern. The Cicala was ready for any attack, all the men being stationed at the guns.

So far, no information has reached here for fifteen days from Wuchow, so it is impossible to say anything regarding that place, as all the telegraph wires have been cut and the poles are lying on the dyke. Some of the poles have, in fact, been taken away for firewood and the wires have been rolled up in a heap at several places, so after peace has been fixed up it will take the Telegraph Company a month or more to repair the lines.

The s.s. Taiming arrived in port to-day (11th instant) at 6.30 p.m. and is returning to Hongkong this afternoon. She will not go up to Wuchow yet awhile, as there are many thousand Kwangsi troops anxious to get down and land a hand in Canton, but as there are no steamers running they can do nothing. Chinese steamers with the Chinese flag flying would be just the thing for them to commandeer, and they would even navigate the vessels themselves.

The arrival of the Taiming here was a pleasure for all, as she brought mail and fresh provisions, for we have been hard hit in the matter of stores, meat, vegetables, bread etc.

H. M. S. Moth is expected here on Wednesday to relieve H. M. S. Cicala, which goes to Hongkong.

There are about 500 Kwangsi

soldiers at Kwongli and at Wah

On, whilst some 1,000 Kwangsi

troops are about 4½ miles distant

from the Kwangsi forces.

STOWAWAYS.

TWO SPANIARDS IN TROUBLE.

The two South American Spaniards, who were on Monday charged with being stowaways on the Eastern Trader from Shanghai, were again brought up before Mr. G. N. Orme at the Police Court to-day.

The prisoner's story was to the effect that they slipped from South America to Yokohama to "see the sights." At the Japanese port they were left stranded by the unexpected departure of their steamer. They later obtained work as firemen which enabled them to get a cheap passage to Shanghai. Having the desire to proceed to Manila, they stowed away on the Eastern Trader.

In the case of Rodriguez Perez, it was stated by Inspector Spear that he had been brought up before the Mexican Consul, as agreed on, but the Consul had no proof of the prisoner's identity to admit him to the benefits of citizenship. With regard to the other prisoner, Gomez, his Worship was informed that the Chilean Consul would look after him.

Both men were sentenced by the Magistrate to twenty-one days hard labour.

carried out official sea-planes for the purpose of ascertaining the position of shoals of fish. The scheme provides for the fitting up of wireless installations on a number of steam trawlers, the skippers of which will be notified by the sea-plane observers of the position of the various shoals and the direction they are taking, so that they may be intercepted.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

A correspondent writing to a Home journal relates a reminiscence of the great Lord Brougham, a Westminister schoolmaster, now gone to his rest, used to relate a passage of arms between the famous Judge and his stepson. Lord Brougham was evidently not satisfied with the progress in life of his wife's son, for he said to him, "Get distinction, Sir; get distinction." "I have got distinction," was the more witty than mannerly retort, "for I have the distinction of being stepson to the ugliest man in the United Kingdom."

Four Christian names are borne by the new captain of the cricket team for Australia. This is still a very unusual number in England, but it is much more usual to-day than it was twenty years ago for a man to have three. In such matters fashion is as purely arbitrary as elsewhere. Throughout the nineteenth century, roughly speaking, the surnames of the mass of English men and women, outside a very small class, were prefixed by two initials. To-day a considerable minority carry three, and in the public schools you will find an odd belief prevailing that it is somehow better for a boy's standing at school if his parents have been thoughtful enough not to omit the third Christian name.

The four Christian names possessed by Mr. Douglas remind one of the famous Ford brothers, familiarly known as "Alphabet Fords," all of whom had four names apiece. An investigation into the names of cricketers generally might not be without interest. Professionals have no Christian names officially, though no North Country Englishman will forget Johnnie Briggs, George Ulyett, and Tom Emmet; but, officially, their names are ordinary enough, speaking generally. The Yorkshire fondness for Old Testament names gives us such eccentricities as Saul Wade and Ephraim Lockwood. An exhaustive search into the names of famous amateurs reveals such treasures as Alexander Josiah Webb and Samuel Moses James Woods. And is there any other Englishman, save the greatest of cricketers, who was (and is) known to the majority of his countrymen by the initials of his Christian names alone?

Smoking in school, which the London County Council has been asked to sanction at its evening classes, is not altogether an innovation. Among the medicinal virtues attributed to tobacco when it first reached Europe was its supposed value as a preservative from contagion. So at the time of the Great Plague in 1665 all the boys at Eton were obliged to smoke in school every morning. One of these juvenile smokers, years afterwards declared to Hearne, the Oxford antiquary, that he was never so much whipped during his whole time at Eton as he was one morning for refusing to smoke. Evidently Eton was not the only school to encourage smoking among its scholars, for Misson, a French Huguenot who visited England in 1657, notes that "the very women take tobacco in abundance, and in Worcestershire the children are sent to school with pipes in their satchels, and the schoolmaster calls a halt in their studies while they all smoke."

Those Polish women volunteers recently fighting in the "Battalion of Death" to defend Warsaw could quote plenty of precedents from the history of the British army. Among the many British Amazons that leap to memory, one can recall Christians Cavanagh, who fought beside her husband as a private soldier, and was buried with full military honours as long ago as 1739.

## NOTICES.

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SERVICELET YOUR NEXT HAT  
BE A STETSONThere is no other hat made  
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## New Season Goods

## JUST ARRIVED

THE SCRAMBLE FOR  
SHOPS.INTERESTING CASE IN  
SUPREME COURT.

In the Summary Court this morning, before His Honour Mr. Justice J. R. Wood, the Kwong Sang firm, curio dealers, sued Messrs. Nikko and Co., of Hongkong Hotel buildings, for \$1,000 damages for breach of contract to let a portion of the Hongkong Hotel building to the plaintiffs.

Mr. A. E. Arculli appeared for the plaintiffs and Mr. J. H. Gardiner for the defendants.

Mr. Arculli, in opening the case, said the plaintiffs were Chinese curio dealers in the Old Post Office buildings and the defendants were Japanese curio dealers in the Hongkong Hotel building. Sometime in August last, the plaintiffs, who were to give up possession of the old Post Office buildings at the end of this month, approached the defendants with a view to letting a part of their shop. The defendants promised to consider the matter, and nothing was heard until about three weeks later. They then approached the plaintiffs and said they could not let a part of their shop but would let them have the premises now occupied by Messrs. Brewer and Co. Certain terms were arranged.

His Honour:—Any correspondence?

Mr. Arculli:—All verbal. Certain terms were arranged, and eventually the parties agreed that a draft lease should be prepared. They asked the plaintiff to get a lease prepared and to submit it to them for approval. The agreement was reached on the 8th ultimo. The draft lease was approved and signed by the defendants. I wish to prove to your Lordship that the signature there takes it out of the statute of frauds.

Fok Ci, the proprietor of the plaintiff firm, said that on the 9th of September he took a draft of the lease to the defendant's shop. On the previous day the manager of the defendant firm, came to his shop and they both came to an agreement, which was embodied in the document. The defendants made some changes in the document. The defendants wrote the name "Nikko and Co" on the body of the agreement. They also wrote "15th September" on the agreement, and they also changed 3½ years to 3 years.

His Honour:—When this agreement was presented, it had no stamp on it?

The plaintiff:—No, my Lord.

Continuing, the plaintiff said that the defendant agreed to sign the lease in the solicitor's office on the 14th ultimo in the morning at 10 o'clock. The defendant failed to attend at the solicitor's office at the stipulated time. The defendants gave an explanation for changing the lease from 3½ years to 3 years. They said that they had to give notice to Messrs. Brewer and Co. The draft lease, the defendants told him, was approved by the Manager of the Hongkong Hotel.

Cross-examined by Mr. Gardiner, the plaintiff said he did all the business with Mr. Otto Moto, of the defendant firm. After the agreement was signed, Otto Moto mentioned that Cherry and Co. and Brewer and Co. were treating for the premises.

Mr. Gardiner:—I put it to you that there was no definite agreement between you and Nikko?—It is not true. The draft agreement was amended on September 13th, and everything was amended to be ready for signature on 15th.

Did Otto Moto say he had no power to sign the lease himself?—At the time I only knew him, and he said the manager would sign it.

Mr. Arculli:—The defendant's name was filled in by themselves in the agreement. The defendants also wanted completion to take place on 15th September. The arrangement was that the plaintiff and defendant should call at my office to execute the lease at 10 o'clock. When the plaintiff went to call the defendant, the latter said he would not execute before three o'clock that day. I was instructed to write to the defendants and ask them to execute the lease. In their reply they declined to do so. Here is their reply.

His Honour:—Is that where the correspondence ends?—Yes, there are only two letters.

His Honour:—What has the plaintiff done since?—He has the old premises, which he has to leave at the end of February. He cannot find premises.

His Honour:—His intention was to move into the premises now occupied by Messrs. Brewer and Co. The draft says 1st March, 1921. The tenancy was not to commence till next year?

Mr. Arculli:—The verbal arrangement was a lease of 3½ years, the residue of the lease that

## CRICKET LEAGUE.

## ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual general meeting of the Cricket Leagues was held in the Hongkong Cricket Club's pavilion yesterday afternoon. Mr. T. E. Pearce presided and the Clubs represented were Kowloon Cricket Club, Indian Recreation Club, Civil Service Cricket Club, Hongkong Cricket Club, R.G.A., Chinese Recreation Club, University and Staff and Departments.

The gist of the annual report is as follows:

Shield Competition.—Eleven teams entered for the 1919-1920 competition viz: R.G.A., R.E. and I.A., I.R.C., Kowloon, H.K.C.C., Staffs, Civil Service, Craignow, Navy, University, and C.R.C. The R.G.A. secured first place in the competition for the second year in succession, with 28 points out of a possible 30.

Accounts.—The accounts show a credit balance of \$267.01.

The Chairman stated that R.G.A. was to be congratulated on securing first place last year, R.E. and the Indian Army being a close second. There were nine entries for this year's competition. At the meeting a little time ago, in anticipation of a large number of entries, there was some discussion as to the desirability of forming two divisions, and eventually it was decided that the League should continue as last year, viz: each Club to play each other once. As the season progressed the matter would, however, be kept in mind and would be brought up at the beginning of next season. The Chairman then proposed the adoption of the report and accounts.

Seconded by Mr. L. J. Blackburn and carried unanimously.

The Chairman stated that the next business was the voting of \$50 to buy medals for the R.G.A., who were the winners of the League last year.

Proposed by the Chairman and seconded by Mr. C. Blaser, the motion was carried unanimously.

Officers were elected as under:

The Hon. Mr. Claud Severs, President; Mr. R. H. O. Bird, Vice-President; Mr. H. H. Tayler, Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.

The University's representative asked what teams had entered.

The Secretary stated that the teams that had entered were: H.K.C.C., R.G.A., I.R.C., Kowloon, C.C., Staff and Depts., Civil Service, Craignow, C.C., Police C.C., Wilts., Club de Recreio, R.E., the Indian Army and the Navy had been approached and all, with the exception of Club de Recreio, were expected to join the League.

There being no other business, the meeting adjourned.

Nikko had with the Hongkong Hotel. My instructions were to prepare the lease for 3½ years. When that was submitted the defendants struck off the half.

They said that they had to give notice of six months to Brewer's. They said they could not give us possession before March, 1921.

His Honour:—You say this draft constitutes a written agreement?—Yes.

His Honour:—And if this is not so, then the letter of September 15th is sufficient statement of relief?—Yes.

Mr. Gardiner:—I have not pleaded any statute. I deny the agreement.

Examined by Mr. Arculli, the plaintiff said the name of Cherry was mentioned to him by the defendant on the 15th and the name of Brewer's on the 16th.

Mr. Gardiner said all that he wished to say was that there was no final agreement between the parties, and that it was all subject to those other negotiations that had fallen through. The defendants had not agreed to anything definite up till the 16th September, when Messrs. Brewer and Co. wrote a letter.

The defendants were in a position, if they had made an agreement, on the date the letter was issued, to let the place to Kwong Sang.

The defendants never came to an agreement.

His Honour:—That is one point I have to decide.

Mr. Gardiner:—My point is that the proprietor had no direct negotiations with the plaintiff.

Otto Moto, an assistant in the defendant's firm said he never represented to the plaintiff that his master would let the premises.

He acted throughout as the messenger of his master. He knew that negotiations were going on with other parties.

Witness said his manager would sign the lease.

After further evidence, judgment was reserved.

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MEMORIAL TO SOME  
GREAT VICTORY?Is the riddle of Stonehenge to  
be solved after puzzling  
archaeologists for centuries?The Office of Works, with the  
Society of Antiquaries (writers of  
Daily Chronicle representative)  
are engaged in reconstructing  
the monoliths and placing them in  
their original positions. Colonel Hawley, the well-known  
archaeologist, is supervising the  
work.Mr. J. Banks, the treasurer  
of the society, which is asking for  
a representative of that journal  
that as soon as the restorations  
have been carried out excavations  
will be made near the famous Altar Stone.Previous researches here have  
led to the discovery of animal  
and human bones, and it is likely  
that further results would be  
obtained from excavations.At present the holes known  
as "Aubrey Holes" are  
being explored. There are  
27 altogether, and they are  
supposed to be the sites of some  
of the huge temple stones before  
they were removed to their pre-  
sent positions.In the recent excavations  
nothing but stone implements  
have been found. "The old idea  
of the temple having been  
Druidical is very little held now  
by experts," remarked Mr.  
Banks. "It is believed to be  
meolithic, and Professor Petrie  
has declared the temple to have  
been erected as a national monument  
to some great victory."Though opinions still differ as  
to the original constructors  
Stonehenge is supposed to be  
about 4,000 years old. It is hoped  
that the work now going on will  
be completed next year.

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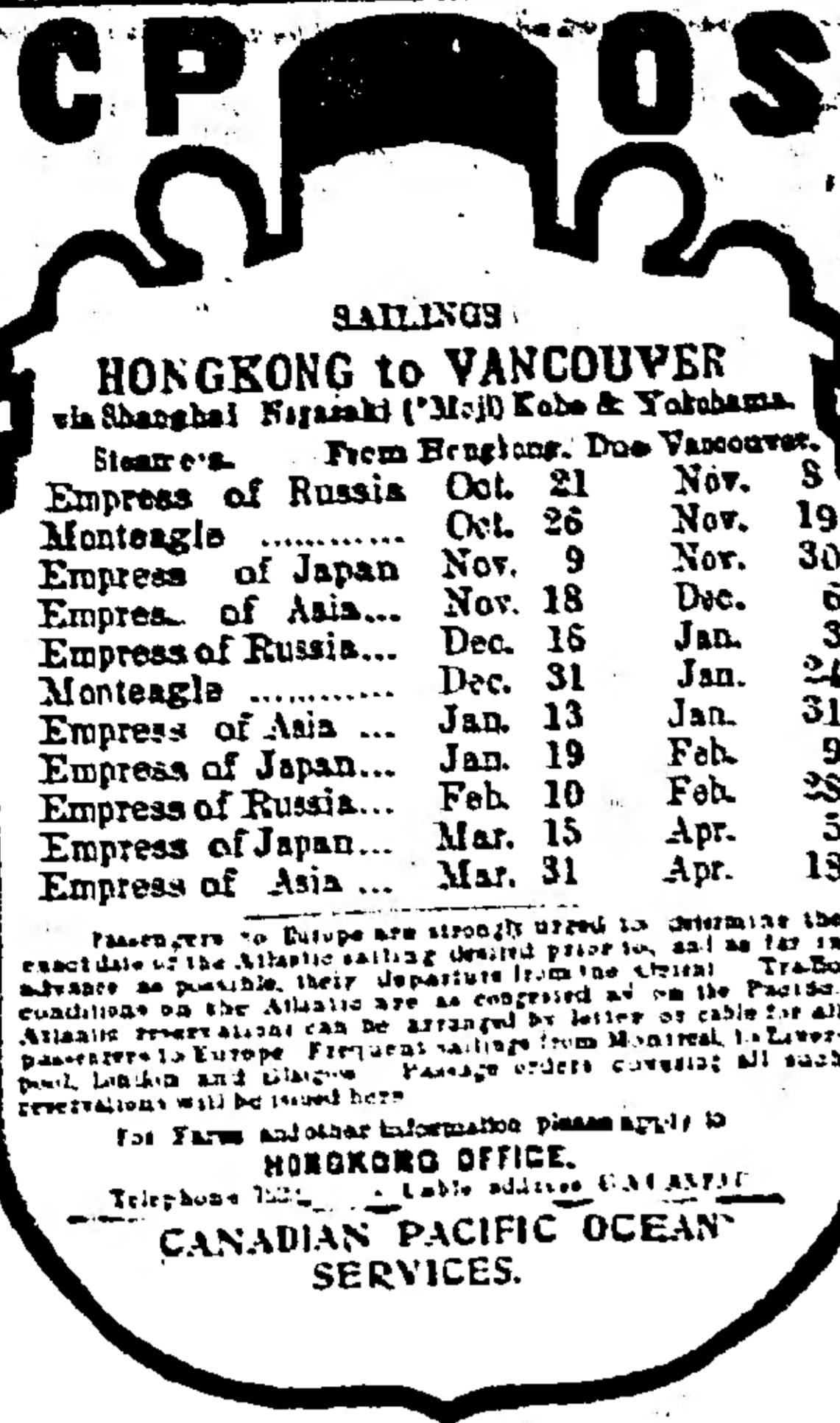
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Kanowna	P. & O.	Nov. 30
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## MR. EUSTACE MILES ON THE ONE BIG UNION FOR SHIPPING WORKERS.

## NO USEFUL PURPOSE SERVED.

## FOURTEEN ORGANISATIONS TO COMBINE.

In the course of conversation on the results and the effect of the Olympic Games generally, Mr. Eustace Miles pointed out that success in the games is more a matter of special technique and practice than of all-round physical efficiency and versatility, and he doubted whether this country would ever take the trouble to go so seriously for the necessary training in order to produce the athletes who would combine their efforts to one popular phase of the games. For instance, he said, in order to gain success at the games one distance should be confined to that alone, and be trained solely with the object of winning that event. It would be the same with all the events. It was in this way that the Americans scored the highest number of points. In this country there were a number of athletes who excelled in all round. They would have little chance of winning events at the Olympic Games, because they would have to compete with those who concentrated their training on one particular event. Mr. James Sexton, M. P., General Secretary of the Dockers' Union, presided over the conference, which was also attended by Mr. Alfred Shorton behalf of the National Union of Dock Wharves and Shipping Staffs, Mr. Ben Tillett, M. P., Mr. George Milligan, assistant general secretary of the Dock and Riverside Workers' Union, and Mr. J. W. Brown, secretary to the Shipping Clerical Staffs' Guild.

A resolution approving of the principle of amalgamation was unanimously accepted, and it was further decided that the draft constitution of the new organisation should be drawn up by a committee consisting of one member from each of the unions connected with the shipping industry.

Emphasis was laid upon the fact that the time is particularly opportune for making strenuous endeavours to form an entirely new organisation to embrace the existing trade union conditions, with such a constitution and rules as would result in the most advantageous form of economic organisation to meet the new combination of capital in the shipping world. The suggestion put in them seriously, there was further made that the new union should be departmentalised in order that the best, as follows: Docks, possibly Fearing, an American, who was equally good, would not be likely in ordinary circumstances to achieve any success at the Olympic Games. Thus people like C. B. Fry, who was one of our greatest all-round athletes, and Richmond Fearing, an American, who was equally good, would not provide any means of test of an all-round athlete. Thus people like C. B. Fry, who was one of our greatest all-round athletes, and Richmond Fearing, an American, who was equally good, would not be likely in ordinary circumstances to achieve any success at the Olympic Games.

If there were to be a continuance of the games and we were to take part in them seriously, there was further made that the new union should be departmentalised in order that the best, as follows: Docks, possibly Fearing, an American, who was equally good, would not be likely in ordinary circumstances to achieve any success at the Olympic Games." Mr. Miles concluded, "and must say that, according to the present conditions, I don't see what useful purpose they attributed to Mr. Ernest Bevin the 'doctor' K.C."

## THE TENPENNY REEL.

"NO PROFITEERING." The Sub-Committee appointed under the Profiteering Act to investigate the profits of Messrs J. P. Coats & Co, thread manufacturers, Paisley, state, in their report just issued, that though the price of the 10d reel may appear unreasonably high, they recognise that Messrs Coats have, up to the present, had to face a continuously rising market for cotton and yarn; that they are of opinion that the present retail price of the 10d reel is not unreasonably high; and that there is no profiteering.

It will be remembered that, last February, the Committee reported adversely on the raising of the price of the cotton reel to 7d, and that, just prior to the issue of that report, a further increase to 10d took place, upon which followed the reconstitution of the Sub-Committee to inquire into costs of manufacture and also into the alleged existence of a combine among manufacturers of sewing cotton, and the consequences on prices.

A MONOPOLY CHARGE. Dealing with Messrs Coats' denial of the statement that they have a virtual monopoly of sewing cotton for domestic purposes, the sub-committee express the opinion that the Coats holding on the British market during the last few years has been sufficiently strong to enable the Company, in effect, to determine the retail prices.

With regard to the disputing of the sub-committee's findings on the 7d reel manufacturing cost, the sub-committee adheres to the correctness of its original figures.

A good deal of space is given up to an elaborate analysis of profit, prior and subsequent to the payment of Income Tax and Excess Profits Duty; but the sub-committee refuse to concur in Messrs Coats' methods of arriving at "net profits."

Coming to the 10d reel problem, the sub-committee finds that had Messrs Coats to manufacture sewing cotton from material actually purchased on and after February 14, the total cost would have been 8.601 pence, as against 4.636 pence, the cost of manufacture when the 7d reel was on sale.

PRICE OF RAW COTTON. The sub-committee declare that, on the basis of the Company's costs on February 14, the highest possible profit before the deduction of Income Tax and Excess Profits Duty, the firm could have made on the 10d reel was 3.204 pence.

"Having regard, however, to the extent to which the price of raw cotton has advanced against the Company, unless the present retail price of 10d is again increased, the Company will, at some future date, when their sewing cotton is being manufactured entirely from materials which they purchased in February last, be making a loss of 0.64 pence per reel."

All the members of the sub-committee sign the report.

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HONGKONG, OCTOBER

THE ILL-FATED TSAR.  
MALIGN INFLUENCE OF RASPUTIN.

The Press Association is indebted to the courtesy of the *Times* for the following extract from the fourth instalment of the author's account of the murder of the Tsar and the Russian Imperial family. It deals with the career of Rasputin, regarding whom the writer says:—He gave advice to the Tsar on all sorts of important matters. He even had the audacity to stamp his foot at Nicholas for not heeding it. We know that at least on one occasion he directly influenced the Tsar to take a fatal decision. For the Imperial fete day, December 1916, all political Russia—nobles, burgesses, and peasants—expected the Tsar to go to the Duma and announce the formation of a Ministry enjoying public confidence. Alexandra was, of course, violently opposed to any concession, but she feared the influence of the army and Nicholas, and Rasputin was produced for the occasion. He succeeded in dissuading the hapless Monarch to his undoing, and to the ruin of the Army and of Russia.

CREATURE OF THE TSARINA. "I do not propose to rehearse the well-known stories about Rasputin's influence on the dismissal or appointment of Ministers or Prelates. Those stories are true only in so far as they represent Grishka acting as the instrument of another person's will, in most cases Alexandra's. He was too ignorant, too petty, to understand political questions. For instance, he was always urging the Emperor to come into direct conflict with the people. Get rid of the Ministers. They lie to you. Address yourself direct to the people. You will then know the truth, and everything will right itself." Nicholas became rather tired of this parrot-like repetition. He had heard it all so often from his wife. One day he told Rasputin—"It sounds very nice, but how is it to be done? You know very well that if I took your advice I should very soon lose my life." "No, never," was the reply. "You will be killed by an intellectual, not by a peasant"—not a convincing or cheerful response.

JOY AT RASPUTIN'S DEATH. After stating that Rasputin was against the war with Germany, whom he considered to be "too strong," and that on this point he did not reflect the mind of the Empress, the writer proceeds:—"The murder of Rasputin evoked the greatest outburst of popular rejoicing that any act had ever produced. 'Ubi' (they have killed) was the universal greeting. People did not stop to ask who had been killed. They knew. The whole nation had desired his death, and one wonders that he so long survived. But his murder was more or less a mistake since he was merely an ignorant tool, and the circumstances of his end the lawless joy that it evoked only helped the revolutionaries. Therefrom the Empress's name was in the gutter, and there was only one hope of salvation for the Tsar—to dissociate himself from his wife. To do that—to put her away into a monastery as Tsar Peter Alenich would have done—was quite beyond the capacity of a gentle soul like Nicholas Alexandrovich."

## WEATHER REPORT.

Oct 13d. 12h. 02m. —Warning to Hongkong: A typhoon within 120 miles of Lat. 18° N. Long. 126° E., moving N.W.

Oct 13d. 12h. 03m. —No returns from Japanese stations. Pressure has increased slightly at Vladivostok, Canton, Haiphong and Guam; it has decreased slightly elsewhere. The typhoon is situated at about 250 miles eastward of Aparsi, moving N.W. or N.N.W.

Hongkong. Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.90 inch. Total since January 1st, 98.52 inches, against an average of 73.86 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District Forecast.

Northerly or variable winds, moderate; fair.

The same as No. 1.

3 South coast of China, between H.K. & Lamock.

The same as No. 1.

4 South coast of China, between H.K. & Hainan.

The same as No. 1.

5 W. China, Director.

6 W. China, Oct. 13.

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Telegraphic Communication with Gap Rock is interrupted.

Registered and Parcel Mails are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close at or before 9 a.m. registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day.

## INWARD MAILS.

Manila and Australia—Per AKI M., 14th Oct.

Shanghai—Per YINGCHOW.

Shanghai—Per SZECHUEN, 15th Oct.

Shanghai—Per DUNER A., 15th Oct.

Straits—Per NOVARA, 15th Oct.

Straits and Calcutta—Per HAKODATE M., 16th Oct.

Manila and Australia—Per TAI-YUAN, 16th Oct.

Japan and Shanghai—Per MIS-HIMA M., 17th Oct.

Straits and Bombay—Per TEN-SHIN M., 19th Oct.

Straits—Per INABA M., 20th Oct.

## OUTWARD MAILS.

## TO-MORROW.

Hoihow & Pakhoi—Per KAM YING, 5 p.m.

Shanghai & N. China—Per SINKIANG, 1 p.m.

Port Bayard—Per WA SIN, 10 a.m.

Shanghai and North China—Per KANGSEAN, 2 p.m.

Straits L. Marques South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi Egypt & Europe via Suez—Per STENTOR, Reg. 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

Philippine Islands Japan via Moji, Canada, United States Central & South America & Europe via Victoria B.C.

Europe via Victoria B.C.

Per TAJIMA M., Reg. 8.45 Letters 9.30 a.m.

FRIDAY, 15TH OCT.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow—Per HAIHONG, noon.

Saigon—Per PHEUMPHENH, 4 p.m.

Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon Mauritius L. Marques South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi Egypt & Europe via Suez—Per STENTOR, Reg. 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

Philippine Islands Japan via Moji, Canada, United States Central & South America & Europe via Victoria B.C.

Per TAJIMA M., Reg. 8.45 Letters 9.30 a.m.

SATURDAY, 16TH OCT.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per HOPSANG, 5 p.m.

Shanghai & N. China & Japan via Moji—Per NOVARA, 11 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy & Formosa via Takao—Per SOSHO MARU, 9 a.m.

Shanghai and North China—Per YINGCHOW, 3 p.m.

Japan via Nagasaki—Per AKI MARI, 10 a.m.

SUNDAY, 17TH OCT.

Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Keelung—Per AMAKUSA M., 9 a.m.

MONDAY, 18TH OCT.

Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon Mauritius, S. Africa, L. Marques, India via Dhanushkodi Egypt & Europe via MARSKILLIS—Per MIS-HIMA M., Reg. 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

TUESDAY, 19TH OCT.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per HAILOONG, noon.

Straits, Bangkok, Calcutta and Aden—Per YATSHING, 2 p.m.

Swatow & Bangkok—Per KANCHOW, 9 a.m.

Amoy, Shanghai & N. China—Per SZECHUEN, 3 p.m.

Philippine Is.—Per TAMING, 11 a.m.

WEDNESDAY, 20TH OCT.

Philippine Is.—Per TAMING, 11 a.m.

THURSDAY, 21ST OCT.

Shanghai and N. China—Per SUNNING, 10 a.m.

Shanghai, N. China, & Japan via Kobe—Per INABA MARU, 10 a.m.

Philippine Islands Sandakan, Australia & New Zealand via Thursday Island—Per TAIYUAN, Reg. 1.45 p.m. Letters 2.30 p.m.

Japan via Nagasaki, Canada, United States, Central and South America, & Europe via Vancouver—Per EM-PRESS OF RUSSIA, Reg. 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon Mauritius, L. Marques, S. Africa, India via Dhanushkodi Egypt & Europe via Suez—Per TEIRSEAS, Reg. 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

The Parcel Mail will be closed on Wednesday at 5 p.m.

Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per the a.m. Siberia Maru—Mr. Deen Chil Tong, Mr. Suau Liang, Mr. S. Shirasaki, Mr. C. W. Boden, Mr. G. H. Lynott, Mr. F. R. McGrath, Mr. Leon Ensign, Mr. W. H. McGrath, Mrs. E. Emmanuel, Miss M. Emmanuel, Miss F. I. Mildred, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Arenberg-Peters, Mr. E. E. de W. Abney, Mr. Wm. Augustin, Mr. Yves M. le Bionox, Mr. J. D. Barton, Mr. J. D. Buchanan, Mr. Walter D. Bowne, Mr. J. M. Bury, Mrs. M. K. Boyd, and son, Miss E. Cox, Mr. Edward C. Dee, Mr. W. G. Dwyer, Mr. and Mrs. Fong Mon See, Mr. B. H. Gilman, Mr. and Mrs. Karel Hyman, Mr. Leon Honigberger, Mr. Hideo Imai, Mr. S. Ishikawa, Major G. P. R. Jacques, Dr. M. C. Kahn, Mr. K. Kurihara, Dr. B. Y. Kwank, Mr. Frank W. Lee, Mr. D. W. Lalwan, Mr. N. Leighton, Mr. Lin Chai Ho, Mrs. Lee Shee, Mrs. Lee Shee, child & infant, Mr. A. Mackenzie, Mr. J. H. Moore, Mr. Magee, Lieut. E. Miyasaki, Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Niesim, Mr. T. Ohta, Mr. Reinold Peters, Mr. R. Prins, Mr. H. F. Payne, Miss A. L. D. Provest, Mr. Quan Hoi Tung, Miss L. Remedios, Miss A. Remedios, Mr. H. H. Remedios, Mr. B. A. Roberts, Mrs. M. Strawson, Mr. Tetuo Suzuki, Mr. C. K. Smith, Mr. H. R. Slocom, Mr. E. Samson, Miss Sun Yet, Mr. and Mrs. E. Takemoto and infant, Mr. Alva M. Tavares, Mr. F. Tharcoomali, Mr. and Mrs. E. Tolleson, Miss R. Tolleson, Mr. G. Tokami, Mr. K. Takagi, Mr. M. K. Tong, Mr. Tjia Mah Yen, Capt. A. Takagi, Mr. and Mrs. Th. Vogelzang and family, Mrs. Wong Shee, Mr. Yu Kwan Shen, Mr. W. G. Youse, Mrs. Yip Yen, Master Lau Gin How, Master Lau Ngan Yau, Miss Lau Lai Ping, Mr. G. Adovas, Mr. E. Balikano, Mr. G. Balikano, Mr. F. Castro, Mr. A. Fernando, Mr. B. Farinas, Mr. Pasqual Gomez, Mr. Yoshiji Hayashi, Mr. B. Lasbanes, Mr. P. Laganapan, Mr. L. Palileo, Mr. G. Pantalon, Mr. F. Romisvalles, Mr. J. Reyes, Mr. Leopoldo Santiago and Mr. Shinji Sudzuki.

## EXCHANGE.

Previous Rate: Previous Rate on Page 11.

9th October.

SELLING

T/T 3111

Demand 3111

30/ols 3112

50/ols 3113

4 mls. 3114

T/T Shantai 3115

T/T Singapore 3134

T/T India 3135

T/T San Francisco 6314

& New York 3135

T/T Batavia 215

T/T Manila 10.40

Demand, Paris—

BUYING

4 mls. L/C 4124

4 mls. D/P 4124

6 mls. L/C 42

30/ols Sydney and Melbourne 4214

50/ols San Francisco 70.00

4 mls. Marks 13.00

5 mls. France 11.20

Demand, Germany 13.00

Demand, New York 71.24

T/T Bombay 10.40

Demand, Bombay 10.40

T/T Calcutta 10.40

On Yokohama 13.1

Demand, Manila 14.10

Demand, Singapore 17.00

On Saigon 5.00

On Bangkok 5.00

Sovereign 38.30

Gold leaf per Taels 38.30

Bar Silver, ready 54

forward 54

Bank of England rates 7/

New York/London 3.49

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

H.K. 50 cts. pieces \$1/2 dis.

10 " \$1/2 dis.

5 " \$1/10 dis.

Canton subcoins \$1/12 dis.

## METEOROLOGICAL.

Previous Day

12 p.m. 11 a.m. 10 a.m. 9 a.m. 8 a.m. 7 a.m. 6 a.m.

Barometer 29.78 29.82 29.81

Temperature 80 75 82

Humidity 85 68 50

Wind Direction E. NE. NW.

Wind Force 2 1 2

Weather 100 0.90 0.90

Rain 0.48 0.00 0.90

Highest open air

Temperature on the 13th 83

Lowest open air

Temperature on the 13th 75

H.K. Observatory, Oct. 13, 1920.

C. W. JEFFRIES, Director.

## HOTELS.